care a few weeks, the sectionately met Dr. P.—— at the compared to the section of the inner to the many marks and seat section. He toques a transition of the inner to the research of the inner to the research of the propose and passes and passes to the method of the inner to the research of the inner to the method of the inner to the research of the inner to the research of the inner to the research of the least service in your cardiatra. The research of the least service in your cardiatra, it is also as a service of the least service in your cardiatra. The research is not an extended to the contract of the least service in your cardiatra. The research is going to the research of the least service in your cardiatra. The research is not research to the research of the least service in your cardiatra. The research is not research in your cardiatra of the research of the least service in your cardiatra. The research is not research in the research of the least service in your cardiatra. The research is not research in the court of the least service in your cardiatra. The research is not research in the court of the least service in your cardiatra. The research is not research in the court of the least the research of the least through the research the fertilitide, the wis, the courage ensorted in that is gross attempt to destrey the confidence of my patient in the only treatment which afforded her the least prospect of recovery, and to tear from her radely that hope of returning health on which the proper action of medicines so much depended, he mot ealy fested, but drew upon himself the shade and well dure ted shadt of her irony and reprint. "Dootor," said she," you did not tell me this ween I consulted you. Am I now to understand that you had then no hope of my re overy, and intended to have me to die without an effort?" "O . no.," was the quick realy, "I would save done ever thing in my power for you, and still would do no." "And yas, D. etco," she re-lied, "knowing that I could not recover from the use of the medicines you advised—for you have now declared your disheller in the curability of such cases as mine from any means—you still preserted for me witcout saying a word about the state of my lungs, and would not have servaied to make a bill for such attendance, when you knew it could not be of the least benefit to me. Dr. Hun ter, on the contrary, at one told me the nature and extent of my diseas—pricted out the cert if of my ease—and encouraged me with the assurance that if he did not succeed in effecting a radical cure, he would at least arrest the progress of the disease, prolong my life, and render me comparately comfertable during its remaining term. Already I barrable during its remaining term. Already is bracked. You, who there there is the progress of the disease, prolong my life, and render me comparately comfertable during its remaining term. Already is bracked. You, which is the most consistent in mis bracked. You, which is the most consistent in the practice. You, who there there is the progress of the disease, prolong my life, and render meson of the proper medicines to employ the argument of the proper medicines to employ and of the strength and the progress of the disease, by in-sistent in the serve in the progress of the progress o

injurious to this practice than all the detractions of the enemies. The latter will be perfectly under stood and entirely disregarded, but the ill success of the former with be more likely to be charged to inhanction than to its true cause—the want of sufficient skill and experience on the part of the physician. And this dabbling in inhalation is the more to be condemned, sin e I am at all times willing to experate with them is the treatment of their pulmonary cases—prescribing for the patient on their description of the symptoms of each case, and advising with them, from time to time, regarding the attention to be paid to the general health, diet, experses and habits of life. At the present moment I am in this manner treating cases under the supervision of their physicians in every part of the Union.

Patients residing at a distance from New York

In his manner treating cases inner the supervision of their physicians in every part of the Union.

Patients residing at a distance from New York are eften led to employ inhalation under the direction of their own physicians, who, they must know, cannot have had any experience in the practice, simply because they suppose this is the only way they can avail themselves of its benefits. This is not correct. All that I require is, that you should alt down and write me a full description of your symptoms, embracing the Isingth of time you have been out of health, whether you have any cough, shortness of breath, expectoration, aching in the lungs; if you have ever spit any blood; if you are wasted in feesh; if you have fever, night sweats, or distribute and that you should give me such other general information regarding your present condition and state of health as your own intelligence shall suggest. On this statement I can always prescribe without the least difficulty; and by keeping up a regular correspondence with you while using inhalations, you can be treated in most cases quite as well at home as in this city. I need scarcely add, that if you can come to the city and permit me to make a thorough investigation of your case personally, you should do so by all means; but it is folly, because you cannot do so at once, or for some weeks or months, to put off the treatment until then. Disease will not wait on the convenience of the patient! A month later and your malady may be in another stage. Weeks, aye, days, even, are precious in the treatment of all forms of consumptive disease.

As my aim is to be as practical as possible, I can age refrain from condemning another habit, cammon and the convenience of the patient! A month later and your malady may be in another stage. Weeks, aye, days, even, are precious in the treatment of all forms of consumptive disease.

another stage. Weeks, aye, days, even, are precious in the treatment of all forms of consumptive disease.

As my aim is to be as practical as possible, I cannot refrais from condemning another habit, common with physicians, and after their example very frequently resorted to by the friends of invalids. I allade to the custom of endeavoring to laugh persons out of the belief that they are in any danger. This is mistaken philanthropy—it is murderous kindness. How frequently it bappens, that persons are thus induced to disregard the first warnings of disease! "Your hacking cough comes from the throat. It is a mere trifle, and will soon pass off." If you are "short of breath and languid," on every exertion it is because you are "week, and want a change of air." These are common expressions, and at this season of the year are aimost always coupled with the advice, "Go to the country for a few weeks, your fears about consumption will disappear. All and all you want is plenty of pure air." Such are the heedless assertions daily made by physicians who ought to know better, and such the thoughtless advice given by friends, in kindness, to those whom they must dearly love. The evil arising from this advice is the loss of time, and neglect of proper treatment to which it leads, at a time when the disease is simple and easily hroken up. Is my of nilou, there is no point upon which more erroneous views are entertained, than on the important one of "change of sir." For the healthy it may be very agreeable to visit, for a shor; period, some celebrated watering place, but for the invalid such a course is highly detrimental. They require to combine pure air with quiet, gentle exercise, substantial fare, and the gental influence of a few friends. These cannot be found amid the exvitements of a crowded hotel. The object of going to the courty with the invalid ought to be to assist the action of the remedies employed to cure the disease, by improving the general health. There is no question of the very salutary influence of a few

Shaksheare, one of the wisest and most observing of men, thus encourages the impatient spirit:

How poor are they that have not patience!
What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
Thou know at we work by means and not by magic, And means depend on distory time.
In my previous letters I have exolated and dwelt upon the importance of early t estment, and that it should be persevered in so long as the least vestige of disease remains. In some cases the improvement commences with fine date of commencing treatment, and progresses steadily until the care is complete; but in most instances the patient experiences prompt and very great relief from the inhalations, and this goes on with every promise of a rapid cure for a few weeks. But then spoesars to come to a stand. The reason for this they cannot comprehend, and jet its very simple. The lungs are irritated and the air three blocked up by accumulations of phiegm or mucus or pus—such as the patient expectorates. Now the first effects of inhalation are to southe the lungs and cause them to expel this matter which obstructs their action. These objects are generally stained within the first few weeks, and as a consequence the chest feels greatly relieved, but the influence of innalation in simply relieving the lungs has now reached is highest point, and the process of cure goes on silertly and without any external indication of what changes are taking place. If patients will be auriprised because their progress does not appear to be as rapid after as during the first few weeks, and will save themselves from a common source of arxiety.

During the past year I have illustrated the practical arcess of inhalation is a common source of arxiety.

to be as rabio after as during the first few weeks, and will save themselves from a common source of arxiety.

During the past year I have illustrated the practical success of inhalation by publishing more than 100 cases of cure of consumption, broncaitis and asthma. In the preceeding letter, No. 17, i added the opinions of physicians from every part of the Union, showing how highly my practice is appreciated by the protession. Many of the writers of the letters referred to are distinguished equalty for their erudition and their great provessional experience. If these combined testimonials do not awaken a profound sense of the cruelty and mockery of treating diseases of the lungs by administering medicines through the stomach, I fear nothing will. Well I know how many influences surround the in walld, and prevent the free, full and proper exercise of his own judgment. It is a disagreeable thing to say to the tamily physician that you "have determined to seek other advice." Especially is this the case when the physician has been the medical adviser of the family for years, and has taken a deep and sincere interest in the invalid's case.

But in matters of beath feelings second have no

case when the physician has been the medical adviser of the family for years, and has taken a deep and sincere interest in the invalid's case.

But in matters of beath feelings soould have no place. Your duty to yourself and to those who are dependent upon you for happiness or support is superior to all mitor considerations. You cannot afford to offer your life a sacrifice to a false delicacy for the feelings of others, and a blind perseverance in a course of treatment which promises no permanent good. Another influence calculated to unset the the mind is the lojudcious suggestions of friends. One advises "a few months in the country!" another "a delightful excursion to Europe;" and a third some quack compound, which "has cured a friend." The country is very inviting—the trip across the Atlantic combines both excitement and pleasure, and the new medicine will not cost much, and it is said to be so harmless that "it won't do any injury, if it don't do any good."

These are the seductive influences which may be said to surround every invalid. Woo can wonder if they often draw him from the dictates of his better judgment? But it is useless to disguise the fact that such means have no power to cure disease of the lungs, and that those who are induced to rely upon them will bitterly regret it when pernaps too late to save them.

I will say a word on the proper time for treatment.

save them.

I will say a word on the proper time for treatment

I will say a word on the propertion of those cases I will say a word on the proper time for treatment. Unfortunately, the largest proportion of those cases which have hitherto come under my care have been in the last stages of confirmed concumption—cases in which part of the lung was not only broken down into ulcerous cavities, but the strength of the constitution exhausted by the progress of the disease, and by the different kinds of treatment to which they had been subjected by all kinds of practitioners. I need hardly say that such cases are no proper test of the efficacy of a system of treatment. Humanity was the only influence that could have induced me to receive them as patients at all, since many were in an utterly hopeless state, and could but be made comfortable by the highest skill within the power of man. Yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages and discouragements, a larger proportion of recoveries have taken place among this class, through the instrumentality of inhalation, than has ever heretofore been possible to attain from any and every other means of treatment, when employed in the earliest stages and under the most favorable auspices.

From this it will be sean that I regard consumption as curable in every stage, so long as there is sufficient lung left in a state of health to perform

pioped in the earliest stages and under the most favorable surplices.

From this it will be seen that I regard consumption as curable in every stage, so long as there is sufficient lung left in a state of health to perform the function of respiration. But, properly speaking, we must consider the treatment of all diseases that have reached the last stage as palliative rather than curative. We may, and often do, succeed in restoring cases to comparative health, the hopelessness of which did not appear to be relieved by a ray of gromise. But these cases only serve to establish the possibility of curing consumption under the most desperate circumstances.

In the earlier stages of the disease, when tabercles are formed in the lungs, but not nicerated, the effects of tohalation are truly surprising. I have seen cases in which one third and often one half of the sung was filled with tubercular matter, restored to perfect health, within three or four months—(though generally such cases require a longer time)—the feeted and irritated lungs returning again to their healthy state. Under the usual treatment, through the stomach, all such cases die. I do not believe one recovery takes place out of a thousand cases.

In the inciplent or commencing stage of consumption, when the "cold" is becoming seated on the lungs—in all forms of "irritation of the muccous lining of the bronchial subes"—in "sore throat" "estarth," and "true bronchits," all of which lead inevitably to consumption, in not arrested, inhalation is an unfailing remedy.

I have here given you three classes of cases, in all of which we may effect a cure by inhalation, out not with the same rapidity or the same certainty.

I desire to make this point so plain that none shall have an excuse for misunderstanding me. I am het to be lieve my views have not been here to fore sufficiently well understood. It will soon become necessary for me to construct extensive tables on the results of inhalatios—embracing the jesse of thousands of eases.

simple and efficacious treatment. When these tables are completed to my sadefaction, I will lay them before the public, with the same frankness witch has hitherto characterized all my intercourse with them.

That there should be found one medical man willing to compromise his character for consistency and honesty, by saying a word against the direct application of medicines to the lungs by tabalation, is to me income rebensible. It is surely more natural then to administer nanseous combounds torough the stomach, or to follow the practice of those physicians who have been in the habit, for years, of burning the wincippe with caustics. Within a few week as learned and solential medical association of this city has countersanced the pumpling of strong canter to utions into the very air tabes of the inage, and this cruel and screeless practice has actually been submitted to trail at one of the honesial. Now, the early of the lungs is an air cavity, and no treatment can be an simple or so matural, for the cure of a disease seate dit the air those and air cells, as the breatti g of a medicated air. But we cannot with the same impunity make an air cavity receive fluids. The lungs is inimitely more simple, direct us.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my belief, from it ermankable and essential finest us.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my belief, from it ermankable and essential from the expression of the continuous properties of the lungs, is inimitely more simple, direct us.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my belief, from it ermankable and essential matures on the lungs is an inimited properties of the lungs of

dote—for Nature, in her bountful goodees, has permitted no disease without providing for it an ample renedy.

To me these reflections seem to possess the simplicity of true science. They appear so full of promise to mankind, that I will confess, as they press themselves upon me, I am inspired with hope for my profession amounting to a deg es of enthusiasm. Alreacy the mists which have obscured its many glories—retained its progress and stamped it in the estimation of thoughtful minds as the most un certain of all sciences—seem to me to grow thinner, and to begin to disperse before the ray of light which this conception lets in upon the mind.

It is not my purpose to enlarge upon these ideas at present; but I cannot refrain from expressing them in the connection; and should the time arrive when I can feel that the treatment of consumption and its kinnered affections of the organs of respi ation will be as efficiently carried out in other hat ds, I shall turn with delight from the arduous duries of active practice to the investigation of this inviting field of inquiry.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
New York, No. 828 Broadway, June 25, 1855.

HAVANA, June 20, 1855.

Royal Regulations for Guidance of Foreign Consuls—
How File Days are to be Observed—Pay of the U. S.

Consulate—The Spanish Bank—Highly Important t
Dectors about to Travel—How Bentists are to Qualify
in Cuba—Their Probation, Lectures and Fees—A Com-

in Cuba—Their Probation, Lectures and Fees—A Com-mercial Finiture—News from Spain—The Black Troops and Millia—Markets.

On the 30th ult. the Captain General issued a circular reciting the royal order of July 2, 1858, which permits foreign consuls to display the flags of their nation on its festive days, referring to the royal order of December 3, 1851, which defines the privilege in a spirit of great liberality, and is not to be exceeded. The qualifying clause, art. 2d of the royal order of 1853, requires "that special care be taken that this grace to foreign consuls in the previous royal order shall not be construed to in the previous royal order shall not be construed to give immunity under the flag to house, persons or things, or serve as pretext to attribute other functions than those which they necessarily have had to protect the mercantile interests of individuals of their nation-but character." This order has been kept before the com-munity for some twelve days, and has been published that the principle of the last clause may be well under

Those who love their country and the fat offices thereof. consulate at Havana, after the 1st of July next-when

\$3,400 left for the support of a family and dignity of the coun-

left for the support of a family and dignity of the country. Let us see how many competitors will waste a winter and give good wine dinners at Washington for the bonor of serving their country at Havana. On the lith inst., after the pelace consultations alluded to in my last advice, an order was issued appointing a committee to "log roll" the "Spanish Bank" into Bavana appreciation, composed of the Conde Fernandina President. Ramon Havera, Jacquin Santo Sanares, Manuel Pereda, Gonzalo Alfonso, Francisco Aguirre, Educado Fesser, and Francisco Solano Alvear, and the period for subscription of the stock prolonged to the 30th of this month. Other parties are named who may be addressed for the purpose of subscription, by those who do not reside in Havana. The stock will be absorbed by this community, after awhile so distributed that if any evil should be born with the bank, it will fall lightly upon the pockets of the shareholders.

We have every year emigrants to Cuba of physicians, dentists. &c., who come for health from a more genial climate, and in the hope of being able to practice in their professions for their support while here. So many applications have been made to the government, where the paties have none of the qualifications required, that the royal order of 22d September, 1866, has been just republished. For doctors of medicine it is necessary that they should understand perfectly the language of the country, pass an examination before a committee appointed for that purpose by the Royal University—an ounce or seventeen sollars to be paid for each making 361 tuition fees. With dentities who desire charge of climate and are young, if they can eaders the probation, the matter is not so difficult, as they might contract with an established dentist for their work in his shop, and not be liable to loss of time. Much mischef and trouble occurs for want of knowledge of the facts which I give you.

A sugar broker disappeared from our commercial associatios yesterday, pasying obtained advances from Hesses. Drak

The Boston Medicays that Bristol Bill has been par-doned by the Governor of Vermont, but that he has been arrested on an indictment for the attempted murder of Birs N Davis, the State's attorney, by whom he was formerly presecuted. On Menday or last week, Bill was

YOUNG CUBA VERSUS THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The Sympathies of the United States Dealed and Repudiated.

Since the partial expose of the mismanagement of affairs by the Cuban Junta, and of the misapplication or misdirection of a large amount of the funds entrasted to it, that body has very naturally become an object of suspicion, if not of obloquy, to the Cuban extles in this country. Recently, an opposition periodical called el Pueblo, has been established in this city, in whose columns the Junta is treated to a good deal of animadcolumns the Junta is treated to a good deal of animad-version. This journal also takes strong ground against placing any further reliance on the sympathy or support of the people or government of the United States, and intimates very plainly that the Junta were fools ever to have had any confidence in that quarter. The first number of the Puchlo was issued on the 19th of June, and the second on the 29th. In an article under the ru-bric Qué Haremos? (what shall we do?) discredit is thrown upon the body which has hitherto had the ma-magement of matters in the filibratering line, and the ap-pointment of another superseding body is urved. We pointment of another superseding body is urged. We

thrown spen the body which has hither to had the management of matters in the filionatering line, and the appointment of another superseding body is urged. We translate:—

The Cuben Junta has not fulfilled its mission: more than two years has been lost since its organization. It has caused terrible calemides in Cuba; persons who have worsed in centert with that Junta have gone to the scaffold, to the prison, or to extlept these who, trusting in their programme, were prevailed on by it to remain in this country, anfering bunger and other privations, at pecting the day when they were to march to Cuba with arms in their hands, have seen all their hopes vanished those who in Cuba awaited the invasion to ture of them relieve upon their oppressors, and who have succeeded in easy ping from the fangs of the government, after being biden in the woods, have had either to leave the country or live in fear.

These are facts; we do not record them through the prurient desire of finding fault; we do not accuse any one yet—we hope for justification. We record them for the sake of experience and for the sake of a rule of conduct. The ship has been itl directed; we must set it right. Those pilots, as we have seen, mistock their course; we must, then, seek other pilots. What qualities must they have? That they shall mistruct their own wadom; that they shall not surround the macros with a suspicious mystery; that they shall speak only the truth, if they may speak, and not be sile ni; that they should be men of the people, without aristocratic or eliganchical tendencies; that they should not ambitious men, like Santa Anna or Iturbite that they should be men of the people, without aristocratic or eliganchical tendencies; that they should not arbite to monopolize glory, or be greedy of wealth; that they should deserve the confidence of the sponje, and should come from Caba If possible, with visible credentials, in the best form that they can be given; finally, that they should avail themelves also of the *xperience which must be sup

But a satisfactory justification is not the work of a day, and the revolution ought not to remain a single cay in suspence. Lat us constitute a new junts. But how? This problem will be the subject of another article.

The subject is pursued in the second number of the Pucible. We give some extracts:—

Animated, then, by the desire of re-establishing the conference, the union and the meat effications co-operation of the Cunsus for the progress of the holy cause of cur liberty, and by reason of the late events relative to the Cunan Junts, to General Quitman, to the misdirection and imminent risk of the funds, events which have run aground with our most consolatory hopes—by reason of the errors or bluncers of the Junts, of its dissolation and its consequent insullily to stary forward the liberating revolution of Cuba—by reason of the distrust borne to it, justly or unjustly, but grown from these fatal antecedents, we have thought it right to convention already referred to, and hor see we revolutionary junts.

We propose, first, that a general assembly of Cubans meet regester, and having nominated a president, vispresident, and accretary, that they proceed to the somewhaten of the individuals of each of the three departments of the individuals of each of the three departments of the individuals of each of the three departments of the individuals of each of the Cuban Justa which may be composed of five members corresponding to the five town swhich have figured most in our revolution: He was a manufaction of the Cuban Justa which may be composed of five members corresponding to the five towns which have figured most in our revolution: He was an exacted to the secret election of the Cuban Justa which may be composed of five members corresponding to the five towns which have figured most in our revolution: He was an exacted to the secret election of the Cuban Justa which may be composed of five members corresponding to the five towns which have figured most in our revolution: He was a five to the five towns which have The Pueblo also contains articles entitled "Errors

reply to this incessant demand, and when we recollect the famous and ever memorable steamship contract in which \$150,000 was thrown out of the window.

The Pueblo also contains articles entitled "Errors of the Cuban Revolution," from which we translate—
Some people think that the cause of the liberty of Cuba receives more is jury than advantage by periodical publications, particularly when from them it is shown that there exist divisions between the liberals. We believe the contrary. Silence does not prove union; it gives an opportunity to more rumors than the publication of the most unfavorable fact, because the perversity of calumniators invents others even more unfavorable. So that a frank and loyal conduct presents an impenetrable armor to the shafts of mailee.

That which is prejudicial to a good cause is falsehood. After falsehood, that which is most prejudicial to it is unnecessary mystery. We do not require falsehood, for as we have a good cause, we would commit a useless crime if we sought for false witnesses. We hate mystery, because, though it may suit the evil arts of European policy—as for wrong purposes it is necessary to make use of iniquitous means—we republicans and true philanthrepists ought to adopt the American political principle of frankness and puolicity, inasmuch as our purposes are as pure as theirs, and we have no reason te mask our steps. They are pure, because we all aspire to the improvement of humanity. Mystery prejudices any cause which it screens, and on that account presents a more vulnerable side to the malice of its adve saries. And indeed we may confess that there are motives why every mysterious act should be surpected. We do not mean to instinuate by this that the Cuban Junta, for example, should divulge that which they think proper to keep secret; but we do affirm that their making a mystery of certain things, which in our opinion do not require it, has been highly prejudicial. We believe that among the project of annexation, will occupy a conspicuous place. That faith was

the Spanish demination are still agitated. This desire spring diabless from the purset partition; but is forming it we ignore a multitude of most innoctant ion-necessary that we should make apon annexation, it was a consequent of its propriety; and as well, identicated the purpose of the propriety is a survived to the same and the propriety is a survived on the propriety of the independent party of the island have been divided, some realistic and some regaling and deleving annexation, we have been precaused in the place where we should work by preference for the bright of the place where we should work by preference for the independent party of the island have been divided, some realistic and some regaling and deleving annexation, we have sever been persuaded that that evil was necessary. After three long years of observation, made at his spot faith place where we should work by preference for the ithery of our country; it was not the fittest place to establish the fulcrum of our rewolutionary lever. As to annexation, we have sever been persuaded that that evil was necessary. After three long years of observation, made at his spot after the place of 20 the propriety of the sound of the propriety of the place of 20 th

the reliable the mupth have suffered the humilating pensity of removal from office, which the fourth section of the mupth have suffered the humilating pensity of removal from office, which the fourth section of the control of the section of the s

height of thirty miles, and that the entrance to it is defended by fortifications, and as at Sebartopol and Cronstadt, by booms.

Last year, the allied ships stationed in the Chinese seas could not, on account of the advanced season, operate in the Sea of Ochotsk, into which the river Amoor flows. They will certainly compensate themselves, or it this year; but at the same time, the Russians, who have the facility of receiving reinforcements and supplies of every kind by way of Siberia, will not have neglected to tortify themselves, and will oppose a vigorous resistance of the allies.

In their establishments of Kammehatza, and particalarly at Petropaulowski—the military point of this colony—they will have accumulated means of celence, and our admirals must calculate upon having a warmer game there than they had in 1854. We have not the slightest doubt that they will be prepared and fortified.

It must be remarked that Petropaulowski can only receive reinforcements, provisions and munitions of war by the river Amoor. As seen as the breaking up of the ice renders mavigable the coasts of the Sea of Ochotsk, the revictualling of Bamschatka is possible, and the Russians will have hastened to avail themselves of the first opportunity. It is probably with the design of establishing the blockade of these points, and of interespting the enemy is convoys, that our admirals—as we have learned by the news received from the Sandwich Islands—have hatened to direct towards the morth a part of their force. We have known indeed that in the course of April, the English Ergatas President and Pique, the sailing alcop Dido, the steamer Brisk, and the French frigsts Alceste, had quitted the roadstead of Honolulu, making sail towards the north. This vanguard movement will be promptly followed by the departure of other nilps, such as the Forte, the Eurydice, the Obligardo, (French), the Monarch, Trincomales, and the Amphitrite, (English). Two of the ship from the Australan station—the sloop Adventure and the steamer Prone—may, in nece

DIRABTROUS FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—About balf past nine o'clock last evening the State House bell scunded an aisrm of fire, in a northerly direction, and the heavens were soon illumined with a lurid glars from the configgration. The fire broke out in the second stery of the turning establishment of Messra. Riebold & Bozner, in Brown street, above Fourth. In spite of the efforts of the firemen, the fiames gained headesy smong the combustible material, and it was soon apparent that there would be a most destructive configration. The ceach house of Mr. John Wagner, adjoining the burning building on the east, soon caught fire, and burned with fearful rapidity. The ceaches were generally removed by the police. The Zoar church, of the colored persons, caught fire, and was entirely burned out. The fiames having extended into Fourth street, it was apparent that the loss of property would be atili more serious. A frame building just above Brown, occupied as a feed and grain store, was on fire, together with several dwellings, Nos. 461, 466, 444 and 456, occupied principally by Gerwans. Nearly all the goods were removed by the police from these places, and perfactly secured. The wall fell on Fourth street in quick succession, and caused causiderable entitement among the crowd collected in the vicinity. Some haif a dozen persons were more or less injured by the falling walls. We did not learn their names. The walls of the Zorr church, when they fell, threw up a vivid blaze, which illuminated all the northern portion of that section of the city. It is impossible to estimate the amount of the loss by this disastrons fire; but it cannot be less than \$60,000, which is only partially overed by insurance. The fames were not subdued at the time of our going

City Gossip from the Sunday Par [From the Sanday Courier, July 1.]

City Geesty from the Sanday Courier, July 1]

The Last of Inquon—on Friday night a partillers, rectifiers and iliquor dealers took sweigether at the St. Nichols-Hotel, as kind of ing preparatory to the coming into effect of GellLiquor law. But the distillers gave no signs this interesting occasion; they ate and drank, good time, reselving to go asked, and defy G and his myrmidons. They did not break up two o'clock in the moraing, sait then they we to sleep, perchance to draam of future operations of the said of the

troller will go ahead with the job 1 bears We will risk a handred to doing it fifty per cent cheaper than out for, themsels the aid of the Alde. His Excellency, Governor Clark, his as in town. There is something, what ism't precisely known. Thurk the Astor; mystical telegraphs have Saward; the faithful have held meeper's; and the State Central Committing which party have had seret meetic; whether "Sam," or "Sambo," or have had anything to do with it, is 1 to say.

whether "Bam," or "Sambo," or have had anything to do with it, is to say.

Governor Clark has been stayir son, Eag., in Fifth avenue. That astute financier is a consin of the out to see the institutions, but he saw everything in applepie order ac.; but they knew he was comin Governor, and tip the wink to Ferrall and the saw everything in applepie order ac.; but they knew he was comin Governor, and tip the mith you on way to view the institutions.

His Excellency has given up the Excellency has given up to the first the same and the

may be deemed for the benefit party.

An amendment to the charte; enactment of the Police bill, contrare among the interseting items. The extra session Areo, a bill to session in this city, ro as to do a of Recorder and City Jurge. We are stand the operation of the propose bill, but we believe it contemplase her of Judges in the Coart of Comwolve upon that court the trial of civil causes. The Judges to see criminal and civil departments. I in the administration of erminal conce can dispute; but whe absilition of the offices of Judge will secure the purifical jurisprudence desired, is more urged in favor of this re-organic courts, that the constant change would easura, would facilitate hu speedy and impartial instice that at the Court of Sessions. The Judge to criminal trials exclusive and.

We suspect the fact, that the F pelitician, and the City Judge Nothing, ites at the bottom of the Nothing, ites at the bottom of the strength of the strengt

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN C. in Faring —We understard p made in different parts of Canada the coming Fourth of July, mittee has been formed to make; mittee has been formed to make, icg the occasion is a quiet way has been ordered from Hochet Congress Hall, who was the disciserate the anniversary of Wis to provide a diuner, is which sure to figure, to be partaken is to be pitched in some one of the vicinity of Hamilton. In to assemble in the Mechanics' E of the day will be brought to a rer. All these things go to shage in which we live, and affor the spirit which existed betwee Ritates only seeme eight or te